

(8.)

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

NATURE AND INTENTION

OF THE

LOCK-HOSPITAL,

Near HYDE-PARK-CORNER;

THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNORS,

AND THE

IMPROVEMENTS LATELY ADOPTED:

WITH AN

ABSTRACT OF ITS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE;

The State of its Finances to Lady-Day, 1803,

AND A

LIST OF THE GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.



(By Order of the Annual General Court, May 5, 1803.)

N. MEREDITH, SEC.

THE GOVERNORS are respectfully desired to give the following Account an attentive perusal; as it contains some interesting particulars, which, it is hoped, will entitle the LOCK-HOSPITAL more than ever to their humane and generous support; and which may induce them to recommend it to such of their affluent and benevolent friends, as have not hitherto favoured it with their contributions.

AN

ACCOUNT, &c.

THE Governors of this Charity, having balanceed their Accounts from the first Institution, July 4, 1746, to March 25, 1803, think it incumbent upon them to publish an Abstract of their Proceedings, in order to satisfy those who contribute to it, that their donations have been properly applied, and to obviate all objections to this very humane and beneficent Institution.

The utility of Hospitals in general needs not to be insisted on; but the propriety of providing this kind of relief, for persons infected with the venereal disease, is not so readily perceived and acknowledged. Yet what virtuous mind can deliberately conclude, that human beings should be left to perish miserably, when their lives might be preserved consistently with the welfare of the community? What Christian can think that this accords to the genius of the gospel, and to the precepts and example of the compassionate Saviour?

The malady, to the cure of which the LOCK HOSPITAL is appropriated, peculiarly requires medical assistance; and if neglected or improperly treated, it must terminate fatally by the most dreadful progress of lingering sufferings; while at the same time, it is more generally curable than most other diseases. We may indeed consider the dire distemper itself, as a declaration how greatly a holy God abhors licentious-

ness; yet hath he mercifully provided medicines which seldom fail, when judiciously used, to eradicate it completely. We ought, therefore, doubtless to imitate his compassion to the persons of the guilty, as well as his hatred of their crimes.

It is also worthy of notice, that numbers of these unhappy sufferers, if not cured, would be compelled, as their only resource, to linger out their wretched lives, by diffusing their misery, in the most rapid progression.

Even if it were allowable to attempt the discouragement of vice by leaving many thousands to perish in this dreadful manner, it would probably have little or no effect. The misery and disgrace, endured by those who seek a cure in this Hospital, if duly reflected upon, would be sufficient to deter any one from these destructive courses; but the want of reflection, or a determination to exclude it, is the general source of such misconduct; and thoughtless mortals sacrifice character, friends, prospects, constitution, life, and soul, to the gratification of the domineering inclination. So that the remote and uncertain hope of a cure, attended with great pain and degradation, can have no effect on inconsiderate minds. Should we not then attempt to rescue them from death, and at the same time to awaken them to reflection?

But indeed many of the pitiable objects of this charity, are, in this respect, free from criminality.—Women of irreproachable character become victims to the profligacy of their husbands; nay, infants derive the malady from their parents and nurses; while the vices of such

relatives commonly so impoverish their families, as to preclude them from relief, except by charity.—None can for a moment endure the thought of these poor objects being left without remedy: and no inconsiderable number of them are cured every year in this Hospital.

When the LOCK-HOSPITAL was founded, persons labouring under this dreadful disease were excluded from most of the public Charities; they are still inadmissible into many Hospitals, both in town and country; and though others have seen it necessary to make some provision for them, yet the *deposit* required by their rules, and the *expence* incurred in case of admission, operates to the exclusion of the most destitute*. Friendless through misconduct, and reduced to extreme indigence, in part by vainly trying other methods of cure; many never seek admission into an Hospital, till their last garment is pawned, the rags excepted in which, scarcely covered, they appear at the Board.—But here no sort of deposit is required; nay, even the necessary garments and change of linen are, in urgent cases, supplied during the cure. So that no perishing wretch, whose case gives the least hope of relief, and who is a proper object of this charity, is on any account rejected, when there is room in the Hospital. Thus many are snatched from the jaws of death, and recovered to health; of whom some have been durably reformed.—And whatever provisions have in other ways been made for these wretched sufferers, we have full proof that this institution still maintains its usefulness; for the house is

* The expences usually amount to about one Guinea and an Half, and in some instances much more, exclusive of an engagement to remove the patient when discharged, or to bury in case of death.

almost always full, and it is often necessary to postpone proper objects for want of room.

But the attention of the public is especially requested to the methods taken, not only to prevent the charity from operating as an encouragement to vice, but to employ it as a powerful means of reforming the most vicious and mischievous characters in the lower orders of society: for it is supposed, that this ought especially to recommend it in a Christian country.

It has long been known, that no person is re-admitted, on any recommendation whatever, who has been discharged for irregularity, or has again received the infection: and many other arrangements have been made, and are still devised, to counteract every attempt to pervert the institution to purposes foreign to its real design and tendency. But the religious instruction of the patients, while suffering the painful consequences of their crimes, must be considered as the most effectual method of answering this important end.—Our blessed Lord cured the diseases of the people by MIRACLE; and preached repentance and salvation to those who were thus drawn to attend upon him: we cannot indeed exercise a miraculous power, but an humble attempt is made to render a cure by MEDICINE subservient to the same benevolent purposes.—Great numbers of the patients are the most ignorant, as well as the most profligate of the human race: and it cannot be expected, that they should be met with in places of worship, to receive needful instruction; but the desire of a cure brings them into the Hospital, and there the proper means are used to make them wise unto salvation.

A Clergyman officiates in the Chapel annexed to the Hospital twice every Lord's day, and all the patients, who can leave the wards, are required to be present; and though they are placed out of sight, they have every advantage of hearing. They are also attended by the Chaplain in their wards; who twice in the week preaches both to the men and women separately, on such topicks, and in such a manner, as are peculiarly suited to their state and character; being calculated to awaken in them a deep sense of their guilt and danger, to shew them the necessity and nature of repentance, and to encourage them to rely on the mercy and grace of God, through the merits and mediation of his Son. These instructions are accompanied by prayers offered with and for them, adapted to their situation, and the various cases that are found among them.—This is so managed, that even the patients who are confined to their beds have, most of them at all times, and the rest in succession, the benefit of the instructions: while such other private assistance as they need and require, and their cases will admit of, is also afforded. The wards are likewise furnished with books on the most important religious subjects; some of which are given to all who apply for them when discharged.

In this respect, we may therefore adopt the language of confidence; being assured that the more fully any impartial person shall scrutinize the measures employed in this Hospital, the deeper will be his conviction that every thing, practicable in such circumstances, is perseveringly attempted, in order to save the souls, as well as to preserve the lives of the patients.—It is indeed impossible to ascertain the degree, in which our endea-

ours are crowned with success: but we have sufficient information to know, that many have returned to their employments, so reformed and amended as to become a comfort to their relations, and useful members of the community: while it is a satisfaction to have used our utmost endeavours with the rest; and we may warrantably hope, in such a case, that far more good is eventually done than can come to our knowledge.

The Hospital, thus conducted as a reformatory, has always answered important purposes; and as far as the men were concerned (of whom more are admitted than of women), the plan was complete. But it was lamented, that many of the women had no other resource on leaving the Hospital, but in returning to their former dissolute conduct. This defect, however, has at length been remedied. An Asylum was instituted in 1787, and has since been supported by a separate subscription, in which all who appear truly desirous of such a refuge find a ready admission. These are protected, maintained, employed and instructed, till they can be restored to the community, with a fair prospect of becoming useful members of it in future. No destitute female cured in this Hospital is now compelled to a licentious life by stern necessity: and no one is deserted on any account, except for pertinacious ill-behaviour.

Indeed every person acquainted with the melancholy subject must know, that immense difficulties may be expected in such an undertaking, and that general success is not at all probable. We have, however, the satisfaction to say, that several women, some years since rescued from the lowest scenes of vice, now consistently support the character of true penitents and real Chris-

tians: many appear to be permanently restored to society; and affecting instances have occurred, in which previous evidences of deep repentance have terminated in a peaceful and happy death; as may be seen more fully stated in the account of that institution.—Thus far then the plan of humanity seems to be completed.

But another material improvement has lately been adopted; four small wards have been built, by additional contributions of the Governors, for certain patients, who have long been observed to stand in need of such relief. Persons attacked in the Hospital by infectious diseases or labouring under extensive mortification, not only need a purer air for themselves, but also contaminate the wards, and endanger the lives of the other patients.—There are likewise certain persons so peculiarly affected, that the air of the Hospital generally proves fatal to them: yet they have often only the dreadful alternative of staying to die, or of going away without hope of recovery. And some others, after receiving their cure, are left in such a state of extreme debility, as renders their lives in the last degree precarious, if they be left destitute of proper support and medical assistance. As there are only a few of each of these descriptions, they will henceforth be fully provided for, with very little additional expence to the charity.

It is therefore evident, on all these accounts, that the Lock Hospital is conducted in such a manner, and upon such principles, as to answer the most important purposes of beneficence, and that it is fully entitled to the humane and liberal patronage of the Public.

*The GOVERNORS are desired to
take notice,*

I. That every Patient, in order to be admitted, must bring a recommendation, signed by a Governor, in the following form:

To the Governors of the LOCK HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN,

*I Desire you will admit into your Hospital the Bearer
of the Parish of
(if h Case intitles h to the Charity), being
well assured is a proper Object;
and am Your humble Servant,*

Every Gentleman subscribing Five Guineas a year, or upwards, shall be a Governor of this Hospital; and whoever gives a Benefaction of £.50 at one time, a Governor for Life.

A Committee of the Governors meet every *Thursday* at eleven in the forenoon, to admit and discharge Patients, adjust the weekly accounts, and examine the affairs of the house.

II. That recommendations for the admission of Patients are received every *Thursday* morning, till eleven o'clock.

III. That every Patient is obliged to submit to the rules and orders of the house, or be discharged for irregularity.

IV. That no Patient discharged for irregularity, can be received into the house again, on any recommendation whatsoever.

V. That every Governor may have one Patient in the house at a time; and, that a preference be always given to those who subscribe the largest sums so far as the case of the patient will admit.

The following Gentlemen attend in their several stations, GRATIS.

Dr. JAMES HERVEY, *Physician.*

JOHN PEARSON, Esq. F.R.S. } *Surgeons.*
WILLIAM BLAIR, A.M. }

All Persons who shall be disposed to contribute to the Support of this Hospital, by their last Will and Testament, are desired to do it in the following Manner:

ITEM.—*I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of _____ upon Trust and to the Intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the Time being, of a Society who now call themselves, The Governors of the LOCK HOSPITAL, near Hyde-Park-Corner; which said Sum of _____ I will and desire may be paid out of my personal Estate, and applied towards carrying on the charitable Designs of the said Society.*

The Contributors are desired to send in their Subscriptions to the Treasurer, at the weekly Board, held every *Thursday* Morning in the Hospital; or to pay them to the Collector: and, in order to supply the current expence of the Charity, the Subscribers are requested to pay their annual Subscriptions in advance.

N.B. There is a Poor's Box in the public Hall, for the reception of small Sums, or Donations from such as are not willing to have their names inserted, in the List of Subscribers.

An ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
from *March 25, 1802, to March 25, 1803.*

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To Cash in the Treasurer's Hands at the Audit, to <i>March 25, 1802</i> - - - - -	199	10	11
To Cash received by Governors annual Sub- scriptions - - - - -			
To ditto by Life ditto - - - - -	211	19	0
To ditto by Donations* - - - - -	226	0	0
To ditto by Tickets and Seats - - - - -	266	1	6
To ditto by Hymn and Music Books - - - - -	32	19	9
To ditto by Sacraments - - - - -	78	7	2
To ditto by Poor's Boxes - - - - -	76	10	2
To ditto by two Sermons in the Chapel - - - - -	71	2	0
To ditto by two Sermons at Surry Chapel by } the Rev. ROWLAND HILL - - - - - }	105	0	0
Total	£. 2513	14	6

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Housekeeping, Washing, &c. - - - - -	1104	5	5
By Tradesmen's Bills for Hospital - - - - -	177	17	11
By ditto the Chapel - - - - -	81	13	7
By Servants Wages—Hospital - - - - -	167	1	6
By ditto (including Clergyman's)—Chapel - - - - -	264	2	0
By Drugs and Medicines - - - - -	166	14	5
By Rent and Taxes - - - - -	22	1	0
	£. 1983	15	10
<i>March 25, 1803, —Cash in Hand,</i>	529	18	8
Total	£. 2513	14	6

* Donations received from Lady Day 1802, to Lady Day 1803.

	£.
The late Earl of Lonsdale - - - - -	30
Earl Rivers - - - - -	21
The Noblemen's Club at Boodle's - - - - -	100
Lady Wilson - - - - -	50
Benjamin Bates, esq. - - - - -	25
	£. 226

A General ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, from the first Institution, *July 4th, 1746,* to the 25th of *March, 1803.*

RECEIPTS.

	L.	s.	d.
From the first Institution, to <i>March 25,</i> } 1802 - - - - - }	88613	6	3½
From <i>March 25, 1802,</i> to <i>March 25, 1803</i>	2314	3	7
Total	£. 90927	9	10½

PAYMENTS.

	L.	s.	d.
From the first Institution, to <i>March 25,</i> } 1802 - - - - - }	88413	15	4½
From <i>March 25, 1802,</i> to <i>March 25, 1803.</i>	1983	15	10
Total	£. 90397	11	2½
Cash in Hand <i>March 25, 1803</i>	529	18	8
Total	£. 90927	9	10½

STATE of the HOSPITAL's FINANCES at Lady Day, 1803.

To Cash in the Treasurer's hands,	£. 529 18 8
To £. 1000 in reversion by Will of E. Webster, Esq.	
To L. 250 3 per Cent. consols, at the death of an aged Lady.	
To L. 1500 ditto by Gift of J. H. Browne, Esq. and Rev. T. Gisborne.	
To L. 100 Short Annuities by ditto.	
Cash	L. 529 18 8

	L.	s.	d.
By Tradesmen's Bills and Servant's Wages, due	1110	5	10½
Difference in the General Ballances in <i>Cash</i> at Lady-Day, 1802, and at Lady Day, 1803, in favor of the Charity	L. 335	2	5½

An ACCOUNT of PATIENTS under the Care of
the HOSPITAL.

Patients discharged from its first receiving, <i>Jan.</i> } 1746, to the 25th of <i>March</i> , 1802 - - }	27672
In-Patients Cured, from the 25th of <i>March</i> , } 1802, to the 25th of <i>March</i> 1803, including } 322 79 in the House <i>March</i> 25, 1802 - - }	
Out-Patients Cured, including 5 on the Book, } <i>March</i> 25, 1802 - - - - }	23
Eloped after being nearly Cured, without being } regularly discharged - - - - }	57
Discharged for irregular Behaviour - - -	10
Dead - - - - -	5
Patients in the House <i>March</i> 25, 1803 - - -	69
Out-Patients on the Books - - - - -	5—491
	<hr/> Total 28163 <hr/>

LIST
OF THE
GOVERNORS
AND
BENEFACTORS.

N.B. Those marked thus **, are GOVERNORS for Life; and
thus *, are GOVERNORS by their annual Subscriptions.

PATRON,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
* FREDERIC, DUKE OF YORK.

PRESIDENT,
* FRANCIS SEYMOUR CONWAY,
Marquis of Hertford.

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* HENRY, EARL BATHURST.
* LEWIS, LORD SONDES.
* FRANCIS, LORD DUCIE.
* SIR RICHARD HILL, BART.
* SIR CHARLES MIDDLETON, BART.
* WILLIAM, EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

TREASURERS.
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* HENRY THORNTON, Esq.
* REV. THOMAS FRY, CHAPLAIN

L I S T, &c.

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